

The Intelligencer.

Office No. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

Dr. Grange, and at "em.—Billy Mahone.

Mr. Tilden will operate his presidential

line within the 75th meridian time belt.

Those Democratic newspapers which

rejoice over Butler's defeat would bet-

ter "look a little odd." Benjamin has

been given the chase by a juggler. Crow isn't

the most delicate of dishes.

Under the new railroad time system

when it is noon in New York it will be

when it is noon in San Francisco.

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Balti-

more, Washington and Wheeling have the

same time.

The Supreme Court—Congress

can't give a colored man a seat at a hotel

table.

Shogun Bourbons.—And if this Court

knows itself Congress can't give a free bat-

tle and a fair count.

When certain very new friends of the

colored man get through denouncing the

Republican party they will take up the shogun

decision, which declares the "Solid South,"

to be a tangible, voting fact.

A writer in the Parkersburg Journal

says that Governor Jackson who advised

the change from the President of the Uni-

versity to the Chairman of the Faculty. It

has been understood that it did not require

a four-hour session to draw the Governor

into agreement, but the impression has

been that the change was not at his in-

stance. Perhaps it will suit the Governor's

conscience to give the inside.

Rev. Barker is after it in earnest. Not

dismayed by his defeat he sets his literary

bureau to work under high pressure, and

we have a rather remarkable production

called *Father Columbia's Papers*. On the

first page there is a portrait of Benjamin as

"the people's counting President," also, "Cur-

rier Jackson." Then we have the words of

Benjamin's "Life of General B. F. Baker." There

is a good deal of highly, but not

artificially, illustrated Tennysonian literature.

A picture represents three ill-formed rats

feasting on a woman's face until like

young leeches they drop off. Reagan, of

Texas, is to be given a second place on the

Tennysonian ticket.

Senator Mahone very clearly intimates

that it is the purpose of the Readjusters to

come out squarely as Republicans. That

would simplify the situation. The debt

question is settled since the Bourbon Fon-

ds have accepted the adjustment of the

Ridgelyer bill. The present issue is

whether all men, white and black, shall be

allowed to vote as they please. The Re-

publican party stands where it always has

stood, with shoguns in its hands. If the Re-

publicans are ready to become Republicans

the way is easy and the door is open. It is

only necessary that they should be ready to

support the ticket, in which case they may

help to make it.

DISENTING OPINION

OF JUSTICE MARION, OF THE SUPREME

COURT, ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS CASE.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—Justice

Marion, of the U. S. Supreme Court, in his

dissenting opinion in the civil rights case,

says:

The opinion in these cases proceeds upon

grounds entirely too narrow and too re-

stricted to do justice to the merits of the

cases. The Constitution has been amended

by the Thirteenth Amendment, and the

Constitutional provisions adopted in

the interest of liberty, and for the

purpose of securing, through legisla-

tion, the rights of the colored people to

a state of freedom and belonging to

citizenship, have been so construed as

to defeat the ends the people desired to

accomplish, which they attempted to accom-

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STIRRING ADDRESS

OF SENATOR MAHONE, OF VIRGINIA,

To the Representatives of that State on the Result of

the Recent Election.—The Desperate Methods

of the Bourbons to Secure Victory.—The

Broken Union to be Reformed for 1884.

Senator William Mahone, Chairman of

the Readjuster State Committee of Virginia,

has issued an address to that party, of

which the following are extracts:

The party in power in Virginia came into

being as the expression of the popular will

concerning the State finances, the rights of

citizens in the matter of suffrage and free

education, the protection of all our people

under the laws, and last, but by no means

least, the relations existing and to exist be-

tween the State and federal government.

Our enemies hated and bitterly opposed

each one of these objects.

READJUSTER ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS.

That the State administration, in its ex-

ecutive and legislative departments, has

been faithful in all things, and true to its

pledges, let the following account of its

transactions testify:

The State debt has been settled without

taint of repudiation of a dollar, either of

principal or interest. Our enemies have

this year, after years of denunciation of

our settlement, stamped it with their pro-

fession of approval. This settlement saved

the State from a debt of \$1,000,000 of false-

ly created principal and secured a saving

in future interest of \$35,000,000. The judg-

ment of the financial world upon this set-

tlement and settlement of the debt is

attested by the fact that the Kiddleberger 3

percent bond is quoted at 92 to day, while

the old bonds, bearing 6 percent, are

quoted at 44 to 45.

The Bourbons ruled the State from 1870

to 1880. When they took power they found

\$1,816,000 in the treasury, with no floating

debt. They left less than \$23,000 in the

treasury, with a floating debt of nearly two

millions, of which one million and a half

was due the public free schools, and ar-

rears of over five and a half millions on

account of interest and debts due the liter-

ary and the State.

Baldred the contrary! The readjusters,

after three years of control, have extin-

guished the floating debt, except \$715,000,

and have now in the treasury over a mil-

lion and a half of money.

READJUSTER ECONOMY.

The cost of maintaining the government

under Bourbon rule averaged \$1,084,611

annually, while it has been reduced under

the readjusters to an average of \$802,234

annually. The burdens of the people have

been lightened by a reduction of the rate

of taxation from 50 to 40 cents. The cost

of collecting the revenue has been greatly

diminished, and considerable reductions

have been made in the assessment of lands.

Great reforms have been made in the

provision for receiving and caring for the

paupers; they have been placed in the

prisons to comfortable asylums, and

instead of confining their fearful malady

by beating themselves against the iron

bars of felon cells, they are cared for by

human and expert attendants.

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THE BUSINESS WORLD.

NO IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TRADE.

A Better Feeling Prevailing in Mercantile Circles.

A Fair Business Done in Wheel—The Tone

of the Market—A Gloomy Outlook in Iron.

Mills Stopping—Manufacturers Views.

New York, November 17.—The Finan-

cial Chronicle says: Respecting business

prospects there is very little change to note

during the week. We see no reason to al-

ter our remarks of two weeks since, that in

spite of the early meeting of Congress there

is a better feeling prevailing in mercantile

circles and in some departments an in-

creasing consumption of goods—although

there is great competition among sellers

and therefore very small profits. Failures

continue numerous, frequently involving

large amounts, but they by no means show

a condition of general business un-

soundness; they are either due to special

long anti-dating the present depression or

are simply the infatuations of traders who

are stopping out during every black pe-

riod. In some circles much is being made

of the newspaper reports of stoppage of

cotton mills and other factories of

different kinds. We had

nothing similar in the iron trade.

It was just the same or worse last

month. Yet our cotton mills consumed

55,000 bales of cotton wool in the twelve

months ending with September 1, 1883,

and in the previous twelve months, and

the iron mills consumed 1,000,000 lbs.

with September 1, 1881. The actual truth

is, that with the one exception of railroad

material we are probably producing more

to-day than we have ever before in the

history of the country, and the whole is

going into consumption. A good illus-

tration of this activity in production and

distribution is found in the railroad earn-

ings published last week, which showed a

gain of 11 per cent in October this year,

and that was on top of a gain of 10 per cent

in the same month last year.

Our foreign trade also appears to be grad-

ually improving. The Bureau of Statistics

yesterday issued the preliminary statement

of the breadstuffs exports during October,

according to which the shipments for the

month reached a record of 500,000 bush-

els, valued at \$1,652,382 in October,

3,343, a falling off of less than three-quar-

ters of a million dollars.

Wool.

Boston, November 17.—The Advertiser,

in its weekly review of the wool market,

says: Since January the sales show an in-

crease of 7,617,910 over the corresponding

time last year.

The sales indicate a very fair business,

and yet any one passing from store to

store and hearing the different reports

would expect them to be less than other-

wise. There have been many manufacturers

in the market, and the tone in desirable

wools is stronger, if anything, than before,

which is also to be said of the undesirable

wools. Fine Western unwashed wools

have continued in quick demand, and se-

lections are now considerably broken.

Ordinary are being critically examined, and

it is not so easy for manufacturers in poor

grades to get their wools sold. During the

month of November the following furnaces

will blow out: six charcoal—two in Ohio,

and one in each of the States of Connec-

ticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Michi-

gan; three anthracite—one in Pennsylvania;

two in New York and one in Pennsylvania;

and nine bituminous—four in Ohio, two in

Alabama, and one in each of the States of

Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Tennes-

see. This gives a total of nineteen furnaces

to be blown in November. During the

month of November the following furnaces

will blow out: six charcoal—two in Ohio,

and one in each of the States of Connec-

STEAMER DESTROYED

BY FIRE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Boat Run to the Bank and Her Passengers

Barly Half a Minute to Escape in Their Night

Clothes—A Number of Dick Passengers

Supposed to Have Been Lost.

New Orleans, November 18.—The

Steamer O. H. Parrot was destroyed by fire

this morning at Ballou's Bayou, eight miles

above Natchez. The Parrot left Vicks-

burg yesterday for New Orleans with 3,100

bales of cotton, 300 cases of oil cake, 500

barrels of oil. The loss is over \$300,000.

The boat was built by the Howards of

Louisville, two years ago at a cost of \$400,000.

Insurance \$40,000, in St. Louis agents.

The *Pittsburgh's* St. Louis special says:

Four hundred and sixty-four bales of cot-

ton were taken on after leaving Vicksburg,

making 3,664 bales destroyed, a total loss of

over a quarter of a million. Just below

Good Hope Landing the cotton stored

amidships was discovered to be on fire.

Engineer Garrity began working the

pumps without sounding the alarm, but

the fire spreading rapidly was soon

under the river, and was soon

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